Business Notices.

"VERY FRENCH."-We have an acquaintance en he wishes to describe surthing peculiarly designed, uses the pression. "very French." and so a recent class for Kwox's Hat Establishment, after a critical examination of the Fall style of the protection of interest judgment upon it. We coincide with him, and adventually the work of the Fall style of the protection of the Fall style of the protection of the Fall style of the protection of the protection

and make a purchase.

Le West Enfl Pashionable Hat and Cap Emporium.
Fall Pashiona new Ready.—The attention of the India is particularly called to the elegant strangements made for their accommodation.

Also, to an inimitable stock of Bonnets and Mayer's and Children's Also, to an inimitable stock of Bonnets and Mayer's and Children's Also, to an inimitable stock of J. W. Kelledoo, No. 121 Canal-st.

UNYIELDING.—"The People's Hatters," the "Prac-"tical Mechanics," wield the pulm to no one for manufacturing elegant Hats. Lock at their full style, at their Sales Room, No 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

row, opposite Astor-House.

WONDERFUL, IF SO.—The Fall Style of Gentlemen's Bain, sold for 63 and 64 by Rappeary & Lease, are the perfection of clerance. The Dancerretype likeness of each contomer, which is inserted in his hat without additional charge, is a great convenience in indicating one's own hat No 57 Canthamest, opposite Chambers 41, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearlets.

FASHIONABLE HATS.—The season advancing admoniates us that the days of Summer Haware ended. Our new style is attractive to gentlemen and proof against fastidious cavil WARNOUS, Hatter, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House. To A splendid assortment of Muffs, Victorines, and

Cutis; fancy Hate and Caps for children; fancy Beaver and Jenny Linds for Missecs; Ledies' Felt and Beaver Bonnets, &c. J. H. Momanutz, No. 222 Broadw UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSTERY-FAMILIES SUP-

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HONIERY—FAMILIES SUP-FLIED—JAS E. Ray, No. 108 Bowery, invites the attention of families to the following approved styles of the best quality, and offered at the lowest market prices, vis: UNDER-GRAMMENTS—Laddle? Vests, in Merino, Silk, and Cotton, without allevas, bull and full sleeves.

Missee' and Infante' Morino Vests, without, and half sleeves.
Missee' and Infante' Morino Vests, without, and half sleeves.
Beye' Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Domestic and feotich Weelen Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
House Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
House Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
House Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
Non-Ray—American English, Socioth, and German Hose and Half-Hose, all the approved styles, superior in materia; and make.
N. B.—All proofs shown chearfully, represented fairly, and sub-mitted to the purchaser's unbiased judgment, at a small advance on the original cost.

JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 100 Bowery WINTER UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS are sold very cheen at the Mechanic's Shirt Store. No. 3-6 Grand et., near Suroik. Gentlemen, will consult their own interests and make the medice comfortable for winter, at a triffing expense, by purchasing their winter Under Goode at No. 396 Grand et.

To The Excelsior Shirt Store, at No. 392 Grand-at.

Les Allen, is one of the best pieces for a gentleman to fit invel fout with Shirts and Winter Under-Clothing, because he has have a few from which to select, and he can buy at very low rices. Remember No. 362 Grand-at. WINDOW SHADES.-G. K. RIKER & Co., No. 131

Chathamet, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchanse and others to their old established Window Shade Manufactory. For fichness, elegance, ertials arrangement and extensive variety, their took will be found unsurpassed the country over. Country Merchants should not fail to embrace

Findow Shades, Gill Cornices, Luce and Muslin Cartains in their for good. The demond for window decorations is attailed in uphon the country. Kelly & Percusor, No. 209 Grandway, ed No. 58 Reads at, are the principal manufacturers and importers, ed dier great indocements. Go there TW HALLET, DAVIS & Co,'s celebrated Pianos, with

of without the Alolian, have so long been considered the best that are made that they need no pulling to make them sell. They speak for the massives. A fall supply at the Warerooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 279 Broadway, Pullisher of Muse. HOUSE FURNISHING ARCADE AND FANCY WARE

THE EMPORIUM AND THE PALACE.-No one who comes to New-York to behold the wonders of the Crysial Palace, should leave without visiting that resort of pleasure. Turrie's Cortesty Shop, No. 345 lirondway. There are many curious and won-perfol gens of art to be seen at the Emporium.

CARPETS.-W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have CARFEES. W. Of L. LEWIS, NO. 402 Feart-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapastry 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets of the most celebrated English makers. Their stock is complete, and the prices of best Velvet from 12 to 16; Tapastry 9), best do 11; per yard. Oil Clothe and all other goods equally low 20 per cent. less than any house that does not import their own goods.

CHEAP CARPETING .- J. M. GILLESPIE, No. 111 Bowers, is now prepared to show his usual variety of Carpeting, Oil Cleths, Bruggets, Rugs, Mats. Wincow Shades, &c., &c. There is no place in the city where greater inducements to purchasers are of-fered. Our motor is quick sales and small profits.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 ARTH CARTELISO. SMITH & LOUISINGHT, NO. 445
Feat-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Syuke, comprising a
complete and destrable assortment of rich Velvet, Tapostry, Brussels,
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, a choice arook of English
and American Oil Clothe from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods
pertaining to the trade, all of which they are offering at prices that
challenge competition. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

Broodway, have received and are now opening their fall style of rich and elegant Carpetings, imported expressly for city trade, consisting of rich "Bouvaise" Carpet, (in one entire carpet, Medalion, Conter and Landscape Berder, surpossing any curpet ever in this country,) Medalion Velvet, Moquet, Armitater Tapentry and Brussels Carpeta, and all grades of cheaper Carpeting, smally found in Carpet Stores. Also, Oli Cloths, in great variety, for sale on the most liberal term NOTICE .- A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academy, No ht 6 linadws, for the accommodation of those on the east side of city, arrangements have been made for a stage to call for, and ret with the Pupils to their residence every lesson day.

THOMAS BAKER'S NEW SONGS .- " Guardian Spir

its" and "Give me a Riss"—words by James Simmonds. The dis-Edition of these two Songs has been solvin 5 days. (The great Plano and Music Establishment.) the great Plans and Marie Establishment.)

F. Stieng Testimeny in favor of Dr. Hoopland's contrasted Grames Bittels, prepared by Dr. Jacksos, No. 123 Archet, Philodophia, the areas remeny for Liver Complaint, Dyspesia, Norvex Debliny, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, Westehester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Listers is, perhaps, unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gole."

Litter is, perhaps, unputableled; some think it worth, its weight in gole?

Atel Torrell, Montrose, Pa., Feb. 7, 1832, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about halfs dozen to a very repeticable lagistic Cleryman of my acquaintance, who astricted his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters!

(C. E. Latinop, Tunkhomock, Pa., May 25, 1831, said. "Almost any number of certifica so can be obtained from some of the best men in this section see the efficacy of the forman litters, should it be decured stoly. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends listed, and in ev. Instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kanfman, Luncaster, April 30, 1850, said. "I have been for a crice of years attlicted with Daysperjas, inactivity of the Liver, and Nervers Debility. My mentis, powers have been so reduced as to render or goits unit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescribens, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to he applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent redief. A friend, with number premasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commerced the second. I can with cheerfulness, state into the bapping improved me. My appelle and spitile estonishingly improved me. My appelle and spitile estonishingly improved as soon undertaken to square the circle as to have attempted it."

For saic in New York by A. B. A. B. SANOS. M. 100 Fatton-st, corver of William et., and C. H. RING, concer of John-st, and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

CERTADORO'S HARR PRESERVATIVE AND BEAUTI-

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE AND BEAUTI-FIRE—Pot the question—call the year and mays—ask the opinions of a thousand persons who have used this preparation (and a thousand names can be furnished) as to its merits and properties. If they do not, one and all, say that it strengthens, glosses, lengthens, thickens, cleaness and darkens the bair, let it be pronounced a failure. The inventor sake his reputation on the issue. Manufactured and sold by CRISTABORO, No. 6 Aster House.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-si., between Pearl and Roce-vell-sta, the oldest Tea catablishment in the city. We assure our readors that they can do bettee here than cleawhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have no branch Store.

To LET OR LEASE.-The two Stores and basements on the certer of Broadway and Fulton-st, an eligible situation for Jewelry establighment, Exchange office, or Banking institution For terms inquire of C. KNOX, latter, No. 128 Fullon st.

For terms inquire of C. KNOX, hatter. No. 128 Fulion st.

Liver Complaint, of 10 years standing, cured by the use of only two boxes of Dr. Milane's Cellaranten Liver Fills.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with Liver Complaint for 10 years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without iniding relief. I was at last induced to try Dr. Milane's Celebrated Liver Fills, and after using only two boxes, was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best Liver or general Antibilion Fills ever ordered to the public, as the best Liver or general Antibilion Fills ever ordered to the public, as the best Liver or general Antibilion Fills ever ordered to the public, as the best Liver or general Antibilion Fills ever offered to the public.

Mrs. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivington-st.

Purchasers will please be careful to sask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Fills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Fills. Sold wholesale by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 21 Barclay-st; Boyd & Panl, No. 60 Courtlandt-st; also by all respectable Druggists in this city.

SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I per-SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I perceive that Elias Howe, Jr., is advertising himself as patentee of the Original Swing Machine, and claiming that all who use machines he ring a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are responsible to him. These statements I contradict. However, the eriginal patentee. John J. Greenough and George R. Corlas, each had a patent on a Sewing Machine before Howe obtained his patent, as the records of the Patent Office show. Howe was not even the direct inventor of the machine on which he obtained his patent. He did not invent the needle with the eye near the point. He was not the original inventor of the conditionation of the eye-pointed needle and the shuttle, making the interlocked stitch with two threads, now in comment use. These things which form the essential basis of all Sewing Machines, were first invented by me, and were combined in good operative Sewing Machines which were meed and extensively exhibited, both in New-York and Baltimore more than 10 years before Howeve patent was exauted.

By haw no other person than myself could, or can, have a vaild patent upon the eye-pointed needle and shuttle, or any combination of them. The proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measure, as soon as adverce circumstances would permit, to enforce my rights by applying for a patent for my original invention. I am by law enabled to it, and in due course no doubt will get it. In that case, Howe's license will be no protection against my rust claims; a and that then sat, and insiet upon, a just compensation from all who use my invention. All who feel an interest in this subject can by calling on me, receive the most antifactory evidence that I was the first and original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

WALTER HURT, No. 115 Chalesset, N.Y.

SEWING Machines.—All persons making, selling or using Sewit, Machines having a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are hereby cautioned against infringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. 10, 1864, as all infringers will be held responsible according to law. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Fatent, vis. Mesers. Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Saker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Barthoff, of New York, Nichols & Blies and J. A. Lerow. of Boston; Mesers. Wooldredge, Keeine & Moore, Lynn, Miss.; and A. B. Howe, of N. Y. ELIAS HOWE, JR., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 370 Brandwy, New-York, and No. 38 Hanover-st., Boston.
Sept. 8th, 1858.

SEWING MACHINES-TO CLOAK AND MANTILLA MANUFACTURES. I M. SINGER & Co. are now preparing to receive orders for Swing Machines of extra size, and entirely new construc-tion, edapted, particularly to quilting littings of every description. They will be warranted to have an advantage of 200 per cont. over say Machine ever officed for this purpose.

Say Machine ever officed for this purpose.

Queen Victoria's princely mate.
Has sent Extanged Livon,
A Medal and Certificate,
Which you may put your eye on
By calling in on any day—
Four Huroman Thunky Tour, Broadway.
For The World's Fair Medal and Certificate, sent to
E. Lyon, the inventor of the Magnetic Powder and Pills for the destruction of all lawets atts, mice, &c. by Prince Albort, may be seen at Lyon's Central Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Endsteads, &c., would do well to call at M William's old oscal-lished warerooms. No. 130 Charlesmest, corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line everoffered

there's own backs or browns. The chemics statived it and or the total for the fact. The public field it and their emprisones confirmed the dictum of the set within world. It is recombined was almost a taken as it is charactered as as the change of color it effects. The people were includationally the press to see by appreciant with their own eyes. They beheld red sandy yellow and Grey hair transformed in five minores without present through the remaining the matter of the color of the color of the pressure through any intermediate limits to a brilliant and rich matter's black, or to any shade of brown. Tany found that the fitted imparted no saint to the skin of the bead, emitted no unpleasant odor, contained no canterviang elements—of course, they is done of it. They world not do otherwise, and at this moment the sales of the article enced that of any other half dozen Hair Dyes in the world. It is the latest effort of science, and it may be traity said. The notlest affecting is the said monopoliton the market samply because it is the heat. The result is produced in the sufficient offerciance and the color hair bytes, and judge to which of them the point should be awarded.

Menufactured by the inventor and proprietor. Jas Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS \$1 EACH—For saile at

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS \$1 EACH-For sale at Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 35; Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 I. daily. Also at H. Wayran's Music Storm. No. 35; Broad-These tickets admit four persons and secures one share in the 10 gifts named in the advertisement.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—I have got the best OYSTERS the United States; and all consciseours of the above are respect-lly requested to call and try for themselves, at Downson, No. 3 Broad-st. New York.

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—T. Gilliert & Co's celebrated Plants are acknowledged by all to be the least in the world. Once of these matchiese Plants are acknowledged by all to be the least in the world. Once of these matchiese Plants are now to be seen at Costle Garden, played upon by the blind boy Edward Kanski. All who witness it and hear its full and rich tunes, pronounce at continuously beyond comparison. Many Europeans have not been supported to the continuously beyond comparison. Many Europeans have not struck with actionshipment on hearing these beautiful Plants. Hitherto they had believed that Europe alone could manufactors Plants to perfection, but on hearing these beautiful Plants. However, the property of the plants of of expectation to the collection is not very large. Among the Plants the one exhibited by Howact Watras, No. 331 Insudway, is tenerting of especial notice. It is a beautiful instrument occupy their old epides the collection is not very large. Among the Plants the one exhibited by Howact Watras, No. 331 Insudway, is tenerting of especial notice. It is a beautiful instrument, but only eatermaily but internally. It is manufactured by T. Gilbert & Co. and fitted with their & dollen strachment. The tone is strong clear and equal. The scale appears to have been improved to other these results.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish Clinton Hall, No. 131 Newspart, New-York

A. Clinton Hall, No. 131 Namanet, New York.

By Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of akker's Chevagarostore. This wonderful preparation acts like charm upon the hair, causing it to grow when everything else had hied. One application will prevent its failing out. Try it. Price, cents a bottle. Sold every where. Principal depts Barker's diese Hair Dressing Salson, No. 439 Broadway. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 237 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly invented Wigs and Toupees. Kine private rooms all on one floor.

LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON for the Heir. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS .-

Thes twho want the best grods at prices often paid for a common article should examine the ascortment offered at Particular attention invited to the Hitk and Woolen Goods of our own manufacture, which for classicity and durability are unsur-A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.—The demand for the last number of THE SUNDAY COURSER, containing the exciting romance of

number of The SCNDAY COURIER, containing the exciting romance of Might and Right.

exhemated the entire edition at an early hour, disappointing thousands who applied for it at the various acreey offices and of the newshoys threethout the day. To avoid this result, buy early. Its continuation will appear on SUNDAY next. October 16, in addition to a choice variety of reading matter, containing original steethes, takes anecdotes, editorials, &c. Among which will be found A Quarter of an Hour at an Faine-House.

The Price Fight, by an Eye Witness.

Dr. Hopkins on a Target Excusions.

The Prisons of New York. Concluded.

Dorces, the Dresmaker.

Old Things Made New, Clarkson and the Dake of Wellington. Fessy Writing, The Thistle, Greet Personages on Blackwell's Island, Profeiliness, A Biblical Reputation. Does any Man Know! Rather Shaky, Railway Imperfinence, A chiticism of Brougham's Drama of Bleek House. The Author of Lendon Assurance. Powell's Picture, In the Woods, A Thorough Ecomist, Lunch, News of the Week, &c. Price only 3 cents per copy. Office of publication, No. 15

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Oct. 15 THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

contains the following:

I. EDITORIALS. The Decline and Fall of Van Buren Free Soilers: Editors and Judges: Prohibitory Law: Mr. Marce's Diplomatic Circular: Statistics of Railway Diassters; The Sundwich Islands: Emancipation in Jamaica. Tamusay Hall: Death of Judge Paine; Death of Hon. Mahlon Dickerson; Politics of States; Puget's Sound, &c.

II. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Giving the returns of the State Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, and California; New-Jersey State Convention.

III. RELIGIOUS MEETINGS: The Jewish New-Year-Presentation of the Holy Scroll; General Triennial Convention of the Holy Scroll; General Triennial Convention of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Xe.

IV. WHAT THE SISTER ARTS TEACH AS TO FARMING: An Address before the Indiana State Agricultural Society, by Hernes Greeley.

V. AMERICAN SOCIALISM: The North American Phelanx-

VI. LAKE SUPERIOR: First Year of a Mine; an interesting Letter from our Correspondent, A. W. T. Letter from our Correspondent, A. W. T.
VII., COSTA RICA. Gold Mines—Resources of Costa Rica.
VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, West Indies, South America, Europe and Australia.

IX. CALIFORNIA: Two Weeks later intelligence by the steamer Sing of the Weet.

X..UTAH: Fresh Disturbances—Brider Driven from his Fort by Indians—Indian Treaty.

Indiana-Indian Treaty.

XI..EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN SUBMARINE AND SUB-TERRANEAN TELEGRIPH CO. A Letter from our Cor-

respondent, Lightning
XII. AGRICULTURAL: Deep Tillage—Sub-Soil Plowing and
Dough; Hill Side Plowing; Queens County Agricultural

XIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XIV. REVIEW OF THE MAIRETS. Reports of the Stock,
Grain, Provision, Cattle and Lumber Markets. Very faily
and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the
Counting Room this murning. Price, 6; cents.

Sussemptrice.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies, \$5;
five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12,50; twenty copies, (to one ad-

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

For Europe

The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will kave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in wrappers, ready for

Paris Agency for The Tribune.

Mr. ETOURNEAU, Rue St. Mare, No. 30, is the only Agent in this authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for The

London Agency for The Tribune.

W. THOMAS, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine et., Strand, is authorized to ceive subscriptions and advertisements for. The Tribune in London. Co Advertisments for The Tribone of Monday ought to be sent in efter 2 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The proceedings in the Board of Aldermen last evening were brief. Two important papers were received: A report and resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen to change one of the landings of the Wall-st. Ferry from Montague-st. to the west side of Fulton-st., Brocklyn, was concurred in. This paper contains a stipulation that such will take effect, provided it does not in any way interfere with the privileges heretofore granted to the Union Ferry Company, which it proba-

A communication from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps stated that he had advertised, by virtue of the new Charter, for proposals to light the lower part of the City with gas, and received but one estimatethat was from the New-York Gas-Light Company, who propose to light the streets and other public places on the same terms as now exist between them and the Corporation. The communication containing the estimate was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The Board of Assistants were busy arranging polls and Election Inspectors.

It was reported yesterday that Morrissey, one of the

parties to the late prize fight, had died of the bruises | "en call," it is now scarcely to be had at all for railway and wounds received in that beastly encounter. We | bonds, or for permanent investment. To produce a learn, however, that such is not the case. He still feeling of security, we need to import less. By importlives, though in a desperate condition. Still it is quite possible that he may die in consequence of his injuries. In that case, we shall hear a pretty unanimous call for the punishment of his antagonist in the fight, and the suthorities that allowed the brutal contest to go on pass gradually and safely into the hands of the people. without an effort to prevent or arrest it, will be roused

tolerated. We trust their feeling will not be indolent mulefactors to the punishment they so infinitely deserve. justice of that sort would put an end to prize fighting in this vicinity.

The Firemen had a magnificent turn-out yesterday. and all passed off well. We give a sketch in another

The Canal Board at Albany have been for some days in secret session disposing of party favors. Some of the new appointees appear in our telegraphic columns.

The Humboldt arrived last night, bringing dates to the 30th ult. from London, the ship having been detained two days. We give from our files the details of Turkish and China news. The Canada arrived at Boston last night.

HOW TO DEPLETE THE TREASURY-THE IRON TRADE In 1842 the consumption of iron was, as we have

stated, about 300,000 tuns, of which about 80,000 were imported, leaving 220,000 for the domestic production. In 1846 the consumption had risen to 850,000, of which our own furnaces and mills supplied 765,000, leaving the import still at about 80,000 tuns, and with an obvious tendency to decline, as the domestic consumption was gradually reducing prices below the cost of importation. In this state of things it was that an ad ralorem of 30 per cent. was substituted for a specific duty. Shortly after prices fell abroad, and duties fell with them, and thus did the Government aid in destroying all who had ventured to invest their means in that branch of manufactures. One by one the furnaces and rolling mills passed into the hands of the Sheriff; and, at length, the domestic production which had reached 850,000 tuns in 1847, fell to 450,000 or less in 1851. Then, competition for the supply of the market having been destroyed, prices went up, and they are now almost as high as they were in the time of the great railroad speculation in 1846, although the treasury does not receive more than half as much. The difference goes into the pocket of the great iron manufacturer, who is thus enabled to take bonds, and the more bonds he takes, the more iron he sells, the higher interest we pay, and the more rapidly does the treasury surplus increase. In 1850-51, our imports of iron amounted to more than ten millions of dollars, paying into the treasury more than three millions. In 1851-52, they were \$10.969,375. In the last fiscal year, the imports into this City alone have been about eleven millions, and the total import of the country can scarcely have been less than fifteen millions, paying into the Treasury four and a half millions, and thus aiding in the augmentation of the surplus. Almost every surplus dollar now in the treasury is there because of the import of this single commodity, for most of which we have yet to pay. Had it been made at home we should now owe so much less foreign debt, and the gold now in the treasury would be in the pockets of the people.

Our present consumption of iron cannot be put down at more than a million of tuns, and it is exceedingly doubtful if it is so much. Six years since it exceeded nine hundred thousand, and almost the whole was supplied at home. Had the tariff remained unaltered, our domestic supply would now be a million and a half of tuns, and the increased competition for the supply of the market would have so far diminished prices, that railroad companies could now be obtaining for \$50 better rails than those for which they are paying \$75 and \$80, and the treasury would be receiving nothing from that source.

To diminish the surplus, all we have to do is to go to work at making our own iron, the materials of which abound in unlimited quantities throughout the Union. The consumer will then be more cheaply supplied, the necessity for selling bonds will pass away, and the fewer bonds we sell the sooner will the treasury be depleted of the surplus revenue.

The effects that have resulted from a reduction of duty, and the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties, are as follows:

First: Duties fell with the decline of prices abroad. and the treasury received little, while the domestic manufacturer was being ruined.

Second: Prices rose abroad and the foreign manufacturer took to himself all that the treasury had relinquished.

to sell on credit, and the more credit he gave the higher tecture that cost the sweat and skill of a thousand rose his prices, the higher rose the duties, and the hands. Endless seems the promise of the work of greater was the tendency to the accumulation of a sur- ruin. Who shall stay the hand of red and belching anplus in the treasury.

Fourth: The domestic manufacturers who were rich escaped ruin, while the poor ones were being sold out by the Sheriff; and the consumers now pay large prices for iron, because the direct tendency of the tariff of 1846 was to destroy competition for the supply of the market.

The existence of the surplus is due to the action of the tariff of 1846, and the further we move in the same direction the greater will be the necessity for depending on foreign markets for our supplies-and the greater the necessity for making payments into the treasury, until at length bankruptcy will annihilate the power to purchase foreign commodities, and the question will again, as in 1846, arise, how can we supply the treasury

What has been said of lead and iron is equally true

of cotton and woolen cloths and silks. The ad valorem system gave to manufacturers little protection when prices abroad were low, and manufactures everywhere declined. Diminished competition for the supply of the market threw us on foreign markets for the purchase of our supplies, and foreign manufacturers were enabled to raise their prices, and the higher they rose the more bonds they could afford to take, and the greater became the amount of imports. In the first nine months of this year, the amount of dry goods imported into this port was 72 millions, being 24 millions more than in 1851; and yet so great has been the rise of price that it may be doubted if the quantity of goods has been very much greater in the one case than in the other. It is quite safe to assert that the increase of price is not less than 16 millions, giving 22 millions for the year, and contributing from six to eight millions to the revenue, thereby helping to produce the surplus of which so much complaint is now made. The great objection to the ad referem system is, that

it withdraws protection when it is needed, and grants it when it is not required. It augments the differences resulting from convulsions abroad, and thus produces uncertainty and ruin at home. It gives too much revenue at one time and too little at another. It renders the whole operations of the country dependent on foreign banks and bankers, and unless great caution be now exercised, will result in placing the people and the treasury in a situation similar to that in which they found themselves twelve years since, and from which they were extricated by the tariff of 1842.

We have too much revenue because we import too much, and have, therefore, to pay too high prices for what we get. We give bonds for the difference; and every new bond we give augments the danger of the people and the government. There is a universal feeling of insecurity; and while capital is readily had ing less, foreign prices would be diminished, and the necessity for giving bonds would pass away. With the decline in the necessity for giving bonds, the receipts into the treasury would decline, and the surplus would

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE -A great in- to great indignation against the proceedings they have that is needed is that the present duties be made permanent. Every man that new builds a furnace knows or short-lived, but that they will really bring these that he does so w. h the sword of Damocles suspended over his head, and that he must calculate on paying Sullivan and all the accomplices on both sides, ought himself, or nearly so, out of the business of a couple of to be sent to State Prison. One or two instances of years, because at the close of that period prices abroad will probably fall, and duties will fall with them, and those who then find themselves in debt will be ruined. Fix the duties so that they will give reasonable protection against the enormous changes of England, and the home manufacturer will speedily supply the whole demand: then with every step in the diminution of demand upon foreign manufacturers prices abroad and at home will fall. with a steady diminution of the amount payable into the treasury as our necessity for import diminishes. So will it be with lead, cotton and woolen goods, and all other manufactures. Make the amount even now paid permanent-give stability to the revenue system-and confidence will be restored among the people, because it will then be seen that we are to become less and less dependent on the sale of bonds, and more and more dependent on our own exertions. The less a man lives by borrowing the greater is always his own confidence in the future, and the confidence of others in him. The adoption of a system that would diminish our necessity for going into debt would produce confidence at home and abroad. Every step in the opposite direction will tend to the destruction of the little confidence that new remains.

THE FIREMAN AND HIS PROCESSION.

Yesterday was the Fireman's Annual Jubilee. The morning heard the cheerful buzz and bustle of preparation. Stalwart young men, in the plenitude of technical pride, clad in the most picturesque dress that fashion has left us-the romantic red shirt, clustered in the streets, thick as autumnal pigeons. Our reports presentample details of the forces and splendors of the various companies, and the exuberant galeties of the occasion. In due time the firemen's line was formed, and on came, in the force of thousands, these soldiers of peace-who have taken vows to protect the lives and properties of others at the expense of their

We confess as they filed through the Park and cheered in all the lustiness of tumultuous youth, that we could not look upon the seene without deep emotion. We regarded it as a genuine growth of our institutionsof that subtle spirit which is to regenerate mankind teaching them to help themselves and not depend on Government. Here were some thousands of young men, almost independent of Government in ordinary, and yet as thoroughly disciplined, as actively useful. and professionally spirited, as if each one had been a soldier under command. Their looks and bearing all betoken that self-reliance which is the great and growing element of the American character. The same thing in Europe, is an affair of the police; here, it is the work of the people.

These who have not considered our Fire Department must be imperfectly aware of the pervading enthusiasm and rivalry which mark its companies. It is a serious matter as regards labor, exposure and danger, and very often expense, to belong to a company. Take for example any association-the Hook and Ladder nearest our office. On the ground-floor is the apparatus, which is always kept in perfect order, realy for instant use. Above are two good-sized rooms; the back one devoted as a sleeping apartment to the members, some twelve of whom repose there every night, ready, at the first dread note of alarm, to start from their slumbers and rush to the scene of action, in the most starving cold or exhausting heat. In front is an elegantly-furnished drawing-room, with carpets, sofas. pictures, piano-forte, books, professional trophies, and so forth. The expenses of these companies are also considerable. We know of one engine decorated at a cost to the members of over five thousand dollars and of a company that expended in a single year about six thousand dollars in entertaining their brethren from

We have seen a Lord Mayor's day in London, and we prefer that of yesterday in point of mere display. for whatever carvings, paintings, gildings and symbolizings can effect to poetize the ponderous machines they drag, are called into action. And then there is such a variety of taste and intention in these things, in the scores of companies, that the eye does not weary.

The extinction of fires may be compared to a battle. The City bell sounds the charge. On dash the brave to the scene of action. The contest seems deplorable. The flames lick up in their roaring wrath the wealth Third: With the rise of price, he acquired the power of whole lusters of years-the piles of archinihilation! Who shall mount aloft and open a means for its autidote ' What greater courage could Marathen or Waterloo show than that of those who at the signal from the commanding engineer rush up their ladders to the parapets where fire like writhing furies, runs fiercely along | But up they mount. Mark each tall figure as it stands like a defiant spirit over a burning Now commence the trenchant throes of the engine. Now is hurled up the watery column. On ye brave! The big ax swings aloft. The water is poured through the breach. A wild fight of the elements ensues. The trumpet of the fireman sounds the declaive charge. Tuba mirum spargers sonum. The roaring element begins to show signs of feebleness. His pandemenium arms wave faintly in the gloom. He sinks, and sinks, and sinks-and a shroud of smoke tells

But where are the annals which sing of the Victor? what history is his "Don't give up the ship," recorded! What national peans are breathed for him!

Be of good cheer. The day is coming when philosoby shall discriminate; when the work of preservation all be preferred to the work of destruction, and courage as great as that which the world's bully literature as emblazoned, be recognized and glorified under the redshirt of the Fireman.

Yesterday all this grand energy passed before us. We saw not the fireman at play, but at work. We rerded his processions as the golden link of the fraternal pulse, which makes him dare all seasons, struggles, terrors: which devotes him, mind and muscle, to the public good-to the conservation of Being and Property; which exhibits him in his noblest aspect, self-motived, self-acting and self-triumphant.

The Whigs of the XIIIth Senate District, composed of Washington and Saratoga Counties, have nominated Mr. JAMES C. HOPKINS, of Granville. This nomination was effected on the 11th inst., by one majority only, after forty ballots in the Convention. It will not give satisfaction to the liberal Whigs of the District. The nominee is a young lawver of fair abilities, who was Postmaster and a prominent Silver Gray, under Mr. Fillmore. He is also believed to be opposed to the Maine Law. Seven-eighths of the Whig voters of the District are in favor of this great measure; nineteen-twentieths hate that adoration of Slave-catching which is so essential to an orthodox Silver Grav. It is very probable that the majority of them will east their votes for CHARLES ROGERS, of Sandy Hill, late Whig member of Congress, who has been nominated as Senstor by the Maine Law Convention. They cannot do better. Success to the workers in the cause of humanity, top perance and reform ! The Whigs of the XXth District have nominated for

Senator Gen. B. F. BRUCE, of Madison, a candidate more deserving of hearty support from all honest and patriotic citizens who desire to have the Senate filled by men of ability, industry and high principle, could not be found. Gen. Bruce, whether elected or not, is earnestly for the Maine Law: but if he is not elected. it will To enable us to dispense with the import of iron, all | be a misfortune for the District and the State

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. ERIE, Friday, Oct. 14, 1853. The following are the official majorities in Eric County

Budd, 583 Pownall, 685 McClure, 691 Myers, 954. The Whig Legislative and County tickets are elected by majority of from 300 to 800.

OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 33, 1853. Medill (Dem.) for Governor will have a majority of from ,000 to 40,000. The Democrats will have a large majority n the Legislature.

The increased Democratic majority in this city is attributed a large number of Whigs having voted the Democratic ticket because of their opposition to the Maine Law. We have no indication yet of the result of the vote on the Temperance question in the State. BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Friday, Oct. 14, 1853. Five more ballotings were had in the House this morning The last stood as follows: Grandy, 87 : Bingham, 76 : Need

ham, 44.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD. ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 14, 1833.
The following removals and appointments by the Canal

Board are announced:

John Crummy, appointed Superintendent of repairs of section I Eric Canal. in place of Smith A. Waterman, re-

moved.

Elisha B. Dow, appointed Superintendent of Repairs of section 2 Eric Canal, vice Simeon Schermerhorn,

removed.

John Martin, Superintendent of Repairs on section 3 of Chemplain Canal, vice D. Barrett, removed.

David W. Sickles, appointed. Weigh Master at West Troy, vice Stephen S. Vandell, removed.

Joseph Kenyon, Weigh Master at Syracuse, vice W. M.

ewster, removed.

Wm. J. Cobie, Collector of Tolls at West Troy, vice J. Davis, removed. Burton Slocum, Collector of Tolls at Buffalo, vice Harri-

Park, removed. wen McCloskey, Inspector of Boats at Albany, vice

George Wright, removed.

Charles P. Cary, Inspector of Boats at Lockport, vice Enes Steele, removed.

Patrick Coffee, Inspector of Boats at Buffalo, vice B. Slocum, appointed Collector.

John D. Fay, removed from the office of Division Engi-

FROM WASHINGTON. The Star of this evening states that Government has received advices of serious troubles in the Cherokee Nation. A portion of the Nation was in arms against the authorities, and had murdered two of Ross's party.

No letter from Collector Bronson has yet been received in Washington.

in Washington.

DEATH OF ELISHA MATHEWSON.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Oct. 14, 1853.

Elisha Mathewson, formerly U. S. Senator, died at his residence in Scitnate, this morning.

INDIANA STATE FAIR. INDIANA STATE FAIR.

LAFATETTS, Ia., Friday, Oct. 14, 1853.

The second State Fair of Indiana has just closed. It has been quite successful and is among the best ever held in the West. Forty thousand persons were in attendance and thirty thousand of them were present yesterday. The number of cattle and horses exhibited was 500, and the total receipts amounted to \$7,000.

THE YELLOW FEVER.
YAZOO CITY, Friday, Oct. 14 1833.
Mr. A. S. Perkins, manager of the Telegraph office here,
died last night of yellow fever,—and the manager at Bayon
Sara died the night before.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 14, 1833.

The bark Plympton, of Newburyport, from Picton for Beston, with coal, foundered at sea Sept. 30. The crew were taken off and carried into Halifax by the schooner Washington, from New York.

The steamship Rose employed to

The steamship Rose, employed by the Provincial Government in protecting the Fisheries, went ashore near Picton in a gale on Sept. 30. The crew were saved, with one man badly injured.

MURDER TRIALS.

Workester, Priday, Oct. 14, 1833.

William Barker, who has been on trial in this city for the nurder of his wife, was yesterday found gullty.

Manly Ransom is now on trial here for murdering his life at Spencer in July, 1851. EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT. By the arrival of the United States Mail steamship Hum boldt, J. D. Lines, commander, we have dates from London to the 30th, Southempton to the 30th, Paris and Liverpool

to the 19th ult. all inclusive. The news is six days later than received by the last Liverpeel steamer the Humboldt having been detained two days beyond her appointed time at Havre, by the want of water in the docks of that place.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult. The intelligence brought by this steamer is of great importance, politically, monetary and commercially.

The intelligence brought by this steamer is of great importance, politically, monotary and commercially.

The following persons came passengers in the Humboldt:
Waiter L. Livingston, Eugene Thure, Philip Dater, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.
M. Gans, four children and servant, Mas Paulina Gans, Mise Bartha,
Gans, H. Heidelbach child and servant, Ms. Hayward, W. C. Lander, M. C. A. Robins, W. Hail, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Sanford, Mas Rhodes, Miss Shelton, J. Feyth, N. W. Holker, A. Pelasan, J. Kohu, E. Kohm, Mrs. C. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warren, J. Leblanc and servant, Miss A. Leblanc, Miss C. Leblanc, A. Honnis, F. Lacraix, J. Fryd, H. Williams, A. Lebonn, S. H. Honnis, F. Lacraix, J. Fryd, H. Williams, A. Lebonn, F. Saitzmann, S. A. Street, J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pase, J. Pase, Peter H. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Coolidge, child and two servants; Miss Javis, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coolidge, child and two servants; Miss Javis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fernard, A. Perfer, A. Robertson, F. Lallart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heashmann, S. A. Streen, F. Largen, W. S. M. S. M. H. Cashmann, G. M. Paripe, J. V. Garanier, V. Frigner, J. A. Vosin, and sond two servants; Mrs. And Mrs. M. and Mrs. M. H. Cashmann, Mrs. Prepin, A. Fonzaier, W. Frigner, J. A. Vosin, and and sond Mrs. M. Dermont, G. Lavie, Mr. and Mrs. Street, J. Lavier, Mr. and Mrs. Street, Mrs. and Mrs.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste of the 25th ult., in anticipation of the overland Indian mail, had been received. British India was quiet throughout. The Governor eral was at Calcutta, on his way to Pegu. Gen Godwin had returned to Calcutta, and the Burmese war was considered at an end. Famine still prevailed at Rargoon, and the Cholers was prevalent in many places. From China it was reported that the rebels continued their advance upon Pekin. The reports of the Indigo crop in India and Batavia were very unsatisfactory. Coffee was plentiful, and business generally good. At Calcutta business was moderate. The dates by this mail were: Calcutta, Aug. 20; Bombay, Aug. 30; Hong Kong, Aug. 6. The expected mails from Australia via Singapore, not arrived.

Accounts from Alexandria to the 19th Sept state that

Abbas Pacha had issued an order prohibiting the export of grain from Egypt from and after the 28th Sept., but on the epresentation of the European Consuls the prohibition may e delayed until the 30th Nov. The ex Queen of the French, the Prince and Princess de

Joinville, who embarked from Southampton on the 25th ult, for Lisbon, had landed again on the 26th at Plymouth, n consequence of the illness of the Queen, Maria Amelia. The Hungarian deputation presented the crown of St. ephen, with the other regalia, to the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna on the 20th Sept. The deputation was headed by the Archduke Albrecht. It was noticed that in mentioning Hungary the Emperor spoke of it in the old ante-Schwartzenburg style, as a kingdom.

Accounts from Madrid speak unfavorably of the probable duration of the new Cabinet. One of its first measures was expected to be the recall of Marshall Narvaez. Great excitement prevailed in Loudon when this steamer

left, on the subject of Eastern affairs. On the 24th ult. a perfect panic set in on the Stock Exchange, caused from the reports that the combined fleets in Besika Bay had passed the Dardannelles and anchored before the City of Constantinople. This rumor, however, subsequently was medified to the fact that three English and three French team frigates had entered the Strains at the request of the French and British Ambassadors, with the ostensible object of protecting the interests and persons of European resi ats in the event of an outbroak (which appears probable of the fenatical Turkish party.

The accounts from Constantinople of the 13th September.

however, stated that the procession of the Bairsm, which it was thought would give occasion to a popular demonstration, went off in perfect tranquillity. Exte were taken, and the garrison and police reinforced by strong detachments of troops and poace officers. The crews of the ships in harbor were confined on board their vessels. Further accounts stated that the Ulemas (who had waited on the Sultan, clamoring for instant war with Bussla) had reveked their declarations to the people, in consequence of the arguments of the Scheik al Islam. The greatest consternation prevailed among the Christian population, and it appears that it was the French Minister, who first proposed to call to their assistance a portion of the allied fleets.

The refusal of Russia to accept the modifications of the Porte, was not publicly known in Constantinople, on the 15th Sept.

The general impression that war was not to be avoided vas now felt with increased force. The passage of the Dardannelles is an act corresponding to the crossing of the Pruth by the Russians, and would no doubt be so consider ed by the Caar. Though the protection of European resi dents was mentioned as the cause of entry of the six frig ates, it was yet believed that they only formed the first division of the fleets to be followed soon by the other ships.

Gold dust was 77/6 per ounce and exchange on London 2

promium, with an opward tendency. It was expected sovereigns would soon be shipped home. Almost all the four from England, and much of that from the United States. arrived sour. American Flour in tius arrived in good condition, and on the 13th of June was £18 to £20 A tum but the price subsequently declined. The disastrous nature of the Australian accounts had caused great uneasiness in London. and the rates of freight immediately declined.

Another unfavorable feature was the demands being pressed upon the Turkish Government by the Austrian Em hassy for indemnities for losses of property sustained by Austrian subjects on Turkish soil. These demands amounted to large sums, and would much complicate political affairs. The preparations for war were, in the meantime, no ways delayed. The Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men had marched for Varna. The Porte was also concentrating an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Persia. The Persian and Ottoman soldiers fraternize, and large numbers of refugees, Hungarian and Italian, had joined the army. The Russians also were pouring fresh troops into Southern

Russia, and evidently preparing for a protracted campaign. The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Olmutz, accompanied by Count Nesselrode and the Grand Duke Alexander. Nothing had yet transpired regarding the conference to be held with the Emperor of Austria. The news of the rejection on the part of the Czar of the

modifications of the Vienna note became publicly known on the 16th among the population of Constantinople. It produced a profound impression, but there was no fear of a popular rising. A Special Cabinet Council was immediately convened under the presidency of the Sultan. The most recent accounts from Constantinople and Vienna were thought to be more favorable. The war and

peace parties in the Divan were said to have come to a tem crary understanding.

In London an impression seemed to prevail that peace might yet be preserved. The season is getting too advanced into Winter for hostilities of any extent to be commenced, and before the opening of a Spring campaign, many months will necessarily clapse, which may be turned to account by

the Diplomatists. Public attention was considerably occupied by the news of the arrest in the City of Luces, in Tuscany, of Miss Canningham, a young Scotch lady, for giving away a Bible and a copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, in Italian, to a peesant. The British Minister at Florence, after using every means for the liberation of the lady, was unsuccessful with the Grand Duke, and it was likely Miss Cunningham would be imprisoned five years for the offense, unless strong measures were adopted by the British Government. Deputations on the subject had waited on Lord Clarendon, who declared every effort should be made ro release the

Important advices had been received from Australia by the ship Malzborough, which arrived on the 28th ult, with dates from Melbourne of July 4. The Import Markets were entirely overstocked, and a vast proportion of unsuit. able articles were being sacrificed by au prices. Sales of malt liquors, to arrive, had been disowned by the purchasers, while, as regards flour, it was said there were 50,000 barrels in port, a great portion of which would be shipped to England. The Eagle had in fact taken 6,000 barrels for London, at a freight of 8/. Three hundred ships, with cargoes on board, were lying in the harbor, and light-erage was 35/ to 45/ a ton. The roads to the mines were impassable, and goods were understood to be wanted there

he yield of gold was understood to be greater than ever. A heavy gale on the 25th ult. did much damage to shipping on the English coasts. The Lady Eglinton steamer, om Quebec, reached Liverpool on the 29th.

The cholers was not making great progress. The number of deaths had fallen at Newcastle to 35, and at Gateshead to 10 daily. Isolated cases in various places were re-

perted. The Bank of England had again raised the rate of dis

The U.S. M. steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Paris Constitutionnal says:

"There are in the note of the Moniteur some omissions which we are able to fill up from our letters from Constantinople of the 15th. In the night of Saturday 10th inst. M. de Laccur, our Embassador, sent the Ajaccio to Besika, with M. Benedetti, first Secretary of Embassy, to request the two Admirels to send up some large vessels to Constantinople, and on the 15th and 15th two English steam frigates, the Niger and the Tiger, and two French, the Mogador and the Gomer, arrived. On board the last named vessel was Rear Admiral Lebarbier de Tinan, who then had under his orders, in addition to the above named frigates, six other steamers, the Retribution, the corvette Fary, and the Caradoe, for the English: and the Sano; the Chaptal and the Ajaccio, for the French; in all six frigates, two corvettes and two steamers of smaller force, without reckening the Friedland, the repairs of which will be completed before the end of the month. As to the motives which may have led to this display of force, our correspondent has more difficulty in explaining them, considering that it was for the religious ceremony of the 13th, that uneasiness was felt, and that that ceremony was over on the very day when the first vessels arrived from Besika. The Porte had besides taken every proper precaution to secure the safety of the Saltan, who was to show himself in the might for the procession of the Bairam. All the troops is the neighborhood of Constantinople were brought nearer to the capital, and nothing happened to justify the fears which might have been entertained. Reports of all kinds continued in circulation at Constantinople, as to the reception given by Russia to the modifications male by the Divan in the note of Vienna. While some persons, who pretend to be well informed, affirm that Russia had consented to accept the modified note, others entertain a completely different opinion. The one found their ideas on advices from Vienna, and the others on these from France. A couri THE EASTERN QUESTION.

of the diplomatic communications which have been sont to it on the subject of the last reply made by Reschid Pacha to the nole of the Conference."

The Lebats says:

"We have received letters from Constantinople to the 15th, which were brought by the Nil. They permit us to give with somewhat more pracision than the telegraphic dispatches do some details as to the proceedings of the Ukmas. It was in the rank of the maderris (professors) of this learned body that the idea of presenting a petition to the Saltan originated. It was signed by about sixty members, and a deputation of fifteen members presented it. The prayer of it—drawn up, we are told, in becoming terms, and supported by texts from the Koran—called on he Sultan to declare war against Rassia, as the only means of protecting the henor of the throne and the independence of the empire, as the only line of conduct, in fact, traced out by the principles of Islamism. It appears that this step at first made a profound impression on the part of the Cabinet least disposed to expose themselves to the perils of war. But by degrees they perceived that the modernis were only the instruments of the war party, at the head of which were M-hemsel Ali, brother in law of the Sultan, and Mehemet Muterijus, the intimate adviser of Mehemet Ali, two men to whom it attributed more ambition than patriotism and devotedness to their Sovereign. The Sheick al-islam, having called the modernis to him, reproached them with their conduct, and blemed exceedingly a proceeding unexampled in the annals of the empire, and an encroachment on the rights of the Sultan, to whom alone, as sovereign and head of the annals of the empire, and an encroachment on the rights of the Sultan, to whom alone, as sovereign and head of the annals of the empire, and an encroachment on the rights of the Sultan, to whom alone, as sovereign and head of the sultan, to whom alone, as sovereign and head of the sultan, to whom alone, as sovereign and head of the principles of the sultan, to the interests of the Em